# THE DAILY JOURNAL

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WARNING AGAINST A FRAUD.

A man, calling himself F. E. Taylor and Other aliases, is traveling about in the gas belt, representing himself as a general agent of the Journal and collecting money for subscriptions from unsuspecting persons. He is a fraud and unworthy of any confidence about five feet four inches in height, weighs about 125 pounds, is smooth shaven, except a close-cropped, gray mustache, wears cutaway coat and soft hat, and looks to be years of age. All persons are one else, unless at their is authorized to collect Mr. William Smith King, and h carries credentials that are unmistakable.

John Bull is very slow to learn, but h is beginning to see himself as others se

Cripple Creek, Col., should be careful how it exploits its wealth of gold. may be inviting British invasion.

Well-informed Kentucky Republicans admit that Senator Blackburn will b renominated, but predict his defeat.

Mr. Cleveland is not as popular in England as he was a while ago, but he is enjoying quite a boom in Venezuela. The few men in this country who can-

not tell whether they are Americans or Englishmen should get together and

. Henry Villard presenting some of th evils of railroad management is as amusing as would Senator Voorhees be in the ole of a traveling lecturer on civilservice reform

Now the grand jurors of Chicago are charged with being bought by bucket The charge, however, comes from bucket shop keepers who have been indicted

The English-speaking bond is not so strong in this country as to prevent large majority of the American people from taking sides with Germany in any quarrel with Great Britain

The final success of the Cuban in surgents is not assured, but the incom petence of the Spanish officers, notably of Captain General Campos, has been demonstrated beyond any doubt.

The recent discovery of an immense nugget of gold in North Carolina wi probably make Lord Salisbury wonder how England could ever have been so foolish as to relinquish that State.

It was scarcely necessary for any on to go to the expense of telegraphing that Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whity will not accept the Democratic nomi ten for President. For such mer is no glory in political annihila-

It is probable that Mr. Morgan believed the President had made an agreement with him to sell him \$200,000,000 of bonds. If he had not so believed he would not e proceeded as he did. Snubbed as ears to be, Mr. Morgan might make an interesting statement about the affair.

At no period in recent years have there been so many events of unusual importance in different parts of the world to attract attention. The Venezuelan affair, so prominent three weeks ago, now overshadowed by more exciting events in Cuba and South Africa and the strifes which these conflicts have created.

Mayor Taggart should keep his promses when he agrees to address Democratic county conventions. It is not so much the speech that would help the disconsolate brethren as the sight of a Democrat who has been elected during 1894 or 1895. Tammany and Taggart are the spared monuments of the Democracy.

It is now understood that the Senate finance committee will report the bond bill substantially as it came from the House, but that will be the end of it. The silver Senators will substitute free coinage bill and pass it, but that, in turn, will be summarily killed in the use. For the deadlock that is likely to ensue the country will place the re sponsibility where it belongs.

It is said the new poet laureate of England "has done the Conservative party some service with his pen." that is true his prose must be better than his poetry. His first "official" poem praising and defending England's Armenian policy, and, in fact, her foreign olicy in general, is as stiff and stupid s it is fulsome. To call it poetry ought to make Tennyson turn in his grave.

effect that the President is angry with issue bonds until Congress has had Secretary Carlisle is authority for the be sold to keep up the reserve and the

they will be advertised and will be sold to the lowest bidders. The fact that Mr. Morgan, within a few hours after the evidently premature launching of his syndicate, received subscriptions \$150,000,000 of the bonds shows that there is no trouble with the public credit, and that a 3-per-cent. bond will sell if made a popular loan. If there has been at any time any doubt the President, by his remarkable course, is responsible for it.

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

Recent dispatches foreshadowing the early and definite settlement of the Alaskan boundary question are liable to misconstruction without explanation. Lord Aberdeen, Governor-general Canada, in his address at the opening IOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, of the Dominion Parliament, a few days ago said: "I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time." It was also stated in a Washington dispatch of the 3d inst. that General Duffield, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, had presented to the Secretary of State the joint report on the Alaskan boundary which had been agreed on by him and the Canadian representative at their meeting at Albany last week, and that in view of the results of the surveys "General Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary." This commission is the one referred to by Lord Aberdeen.

In so far as the dispatches imply that the commission had authority to agree upon or establish the boundary line they are misleading. It was simply authorized to summarize and report the results of a series of surveys which have been in progress for three or four years The trouble in this case has grown out treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. The boundary has always been clear enough on paper, but has not been located by actual surveys. From 1825 to 1889 it was not disputed, though it was all the time open to dispute. At the instigation of the Canadian authorities negotiations were opened between Great Britain and the United States, resulting, in July, 1892, in the signing of an agreement providing for the appointment of a joint commission to locate such parts of the line as had not already been permanently and definitely settled. These commissioners were to complete their respective surveys and make their re ports first by Nov. 28, 1894, and then, under an extension of time, by Jan. 1 1896. This extension of time was made by President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham in March, 1894, at the request of the British authorities, and there is reason to believe it was asked for in order to give further time for British subjects to make settlements on the Alaskan side of the line. At all events, the extension of time has been utilized n that way.

The surveys under the agreement of 1892 were carried on by parties from the United States and Canada under the direction, respectively, of the superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the chief astronomer of the Canadian Department of the Interior. It will probably be found that the survey on the part of the United States was embarrassed and our interests endangered by the removal of Dr. T. C. Mendenhall as superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in July, 1894, and the appointment of General Duffield as his successor. This change was made by the present administration for political reasons. Aside from the fact that scientists do not regard General Duffield as competent for the position, it was obviously unwise to make the change pending the settlement of so important a question. The surveys or the part of the Canadian government have been under the control of one head from the beginning.

The report of the commissioners who met last week at Albany will not definitely settle anything, and will touch the location of the northern exalong that part of the boundary which is now in dispute. Moreover, the lines as surveyed have not been marked, and as long as they remain unmarked by permanent monuments British aggression will continue. The President urged congressional action on the subject in his

recent message. He sald: Her Britannic Majesty's government has roposed a joint delimitation of the oneternational commission of experts, which, Congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, will be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of ontinuing the work already entered on. and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of

his entire boundary line. Senator Squire has introduced a resoboundary, and appropriating \$75,000 for expenses. The mere establishment of boundary line without marking it avails very little against British dealing with such a government delays are always dangerous. No time should be lost in definitely settling and conspicuously marking every part of the boundary line.

#### THREE OF SENATOR SHERMAN'S POINTS.

The speech of Senator Sherman is one which those who desire to have accurate information regarding the financial condition of the government can read time and again with profit. He is, above all men, a master of the subject, and he can bring the whole matter to the easy comprehension of everyday people.

In the speech of Friday he made it lear that no one can successfully assail his position that the present difficulty is not a demand for gold for United States notes, but the deficiency of the revenue incident to the legislation of the last Congress. It is the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1894, the deficiency was \$69,803,260.58; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, it was \$42,805,223.18; for six months ending Nov. 1, 1895, it was \$17,-It is hoped that the reports to the 615,539.24-a total of \$130,221,023 in two and a half years. It is because the re-Morgan syndicate and that he will | ceipts of the government for two and a half years have been \$130,221,023 less time to act are true. It is hoped that | than the expenditures that bonds had to | tailer.

sions, etc., as soon as redeemed. Deficit month after month made the endless chain; ample revenue is the power that

markets to the competing products of

other countries, but the treasury need not furnish that gold to be paid out, and could not be made to do so if it had sufficient revenues to enable it to hold | back the greenbacks until some one should desire to exchange gold for them, as was the case under Republican rule and treasury sufficiency. Mr. Sherman proceeds to show why gold is needed abroad. "The agricultural imported during the first Wilson law," said Mr. Sherman, "all of which are such as are produced in the United States, were the value of \$107,342,522, when under the last year of the McKinley law the value was only \$51,414,844." The Senator goes on to say that "other importations during the year under the Wilson law which the country can readily produce were valued at \$263,684,513, while under the McKinley law the value of the same articles imported was \$172,-743,510." That is, we paid to outside competitors \$136,000,000 for goods which should have been produced at home. These millions have helped to swell the balance of exchange and trade against us, increasing the volume of gold which must be exported to square the account. Another specially pertinent fact of the Senator's is his refutation of Mr. Cleveland's assertion that the McKinley law was ineffective for the purposes of revenue. Mr. Sherman shows that the Mc-Kinley law went into operation Oct. 6 1890; that the revenues exceeded expenditures up to June 30, 1892, by \$36,700,-000, and that even to the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1893 that law furnished a surplus of \$2,300, 000. The McKinley law would have continued to furnish sufficient revenue had not Mr. Cleveland's party come in with the announcement of a policy which checked production and traffic at home and made it certain that there would be an era of lower duties and of no duties on important products. Under such conditions customs receipts dropped, there was soon a deficit of \$70,00,000, and there has been nothing else since that time.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE "END-LESS CHAIN."

Who is responsible for "the endless chain" that the President and Secretary Carlisle talk about? If there is distrust of the greenbacks and a desire to convert them into gold, who is responsible

The largest amount of greenbacks in circulation, in 1864, was \$449,000,000. Their cancellation was discontinued by law of May, 1878, and the amount then outstanding, \$347,000,000, has continued unchanged to date. On the 1st of January, 1879, when the government, in accordance with previous acts, was to resume specie payments, it had on hand \$114,000,000 in gold with which to redeem greenbacks. During the month of January, 1879, only about \$1,500,000 of greenbacks were presented for redemption, and in over eleven years, to July, 1890, only about \$28,000,-000. There was no "endless chain" in those days. The gold redemption fund did not fall below \$114,000,000 until July, 1892, nor below \$100,000,000 until April,

The mere statement of these facts and dates shows that as long as, under Republican legislation, the revenues of the government exceeded its expenditures and the balance of foreign trade was in our favor there was no distrust of the greenbacks, and as there was no necessity of obtaining gold to send out of the country they were not presented for redemption. The "endless chain" was unknown. It only began to operate when the blundering legislation of the Democratic party caused the revenues of the government to fall below its expenditures and turned the balance of trade against us, and when Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle, having waged successful war against the industries of the country, began to make war on the currency. While doing all in their power to create a necessity for gold they have at the same time engendered distrust of the pression that the only reason for their existence was as a means of obtaining tinctly a creation of the present administration as insufficient revenues and monthly deficits are.

# PAYING PENSIONS BY MAIL.

The bills which Representative Overstreet and others have presented in House providing that pensions shall be paid by draft are entitled to consideraundred-and-forty-first meridian by an in- tion, and one of them should be enacted. sioners should not receive their checks at the agency, but through the mails. A large part of them now so receive them. As there is no complaint relative to such payment it is fair to assume that that method of payment is satisfactory. Payment at the agency and cashing in this is always attended with loss to some. Many of the pensioners are very feeble and easily bewildered, and a considerable number are the victims of appetite. The amount of money wasted better that such men have no pensions As those who are paid at the agency grow older and feebler the number of sharpers who would rob them grows larger. This of itself were sufficient reason for payment by check through the

One of the objections to payment by draft is that the pensioners will be compelled to pay fees to notaries for witnessing their signatures. would not be more than 25 cents, and in thousands of cases notaries would gladly attend to the preparation of the papers for nothing. No pensioner would be likely to go to the agency, even if he lived in this city, without paying in car and forth by rail he will pay two notary fees at least, and if he lives fifty miles away he will pay four or five in railroad fares. There is another consideration. Many pensioners obtain credit from local provision and other retailers. If their checks are sent to them through the promptly paid, which is for the advan-

In this connection it may be added that

township officers should take advantage of that law which authorizes the payment of the pensions of men of intemperate habits to guardians, who shall Gold is needed for export because the expend the money for their support Democratic tariff law has opened our Every man who spends a pension in debauchery is worse off than if he had none. This fact should be recognized by the pension laws, and will be when the code shall be revised with a view of sole ly benefiting the pensioner and those depending upon him. Many of the pensioners who waste their pensions in debauch are assisted by township trustees. In such cases the trustee is in duty bound to see that the pension is paid to a guardian who will expend it for food and shelter, and thus relieve the taxpayers from the burden of his support.

> D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, and one of the Venezuelan commissioners, is the author of a "Life of President Monroe." In that work he says of the Monroe doctrine that while it was "an idea dimly entertained at first, it was steadily developed by the course of public events and the reflection of those in public life." In support of this statement he quotes from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Adams and others to show that the doctrine was "in the air." He thinks it likely that the passages in Monroe's message formulating the doctrine were written by John Adams though there is no proof of it. "Very little," says Mr. Gilman, "has come under my eye to illustrate the workings of Monroe's mind or to show how it came to pass that he uttered in such terse sentences the general opinion of his countrymen." The author adds that notwithstanding Mr. Monroe was not particularly skillful with his pen, "he alone, of all the Presidents, has announced without legislative sanction a political dictum which is still regarded as fundamental law, and bears with it the stamp of authority in foreign courts as well as in domestic councils," After author concludes:

appears to me probable that Monroe had but very little conception of the last-ing effect which his words would produce. He spoke what he believed and what he knew that others believed; he spoke under provocation and aware that his views might controverted; he spoke with authority after consultation with his Cabinet, and his words were timely; but I do not supoose that he regarded this announcement as his own. Indeed, if it had been his own lecree or ukase, it would have been re sented at home as vigorously as it would have been opposed abroad. It was because he pronounced not only the o prevalent, but a tradition of other days which had been gradually expanded and to which the country was wonted, that his words carried with them the sanction of

One gathers from this that Mr. Gilman is very much of an American, and that he knows how to put his ideas on

A State court at St. Louis has rena decision which, if valid, may far-reaching consequences. decision was rendered under a provision of the anti-trust law of Missouri. After defining and prohibiting trusts the law

says: nodity from any individual company or corporation transacting business contrary o any provision of the preceding sections f this chapter shall not be liable for the price or payment of any such article or ommodity, and may plead this chapter as defense to any suit for such price or

In the case at bar a lead company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, but with headquarters in New York city, sued a St. Louis firm on an itemized account for goods furnished to the amount of \$1,800. The court sustained a demurrer to the complaint, holding that under the foregoing provision, the sale being on credit and therefore a contract, was void. If the decision is valid it holds against contracts of all kinds made in Missouri by a member of a trust or combine in another State. It is a question, however, whether such a law would not be held unconstitutional as interfering with interstate commerce.

A recent dispatch from Washington announced that records in the Navy Department showed the United States government to be the owner of Grover island, in Camden county, Georgia. No geography, map or gazetteer mentions such an island. Camden county is southeastern Georgia, abuts on the Atlantic ocean and has islands, but the oldest inhabitant never heard of Grover island until this announcement. gent inquiry has elicited the fact that the island is on or in Crooked river. contains about five hundred acres of good land and has belonged to the United States for more than a hundred years. Heretofore it has been known and laid down on local maps as Graves island, but, for reasons of state, it will hereafter be known as Grover island. Perhaps some member of the present administration will establish there an experiment station for the propagation of

Thirty thousand white Alabamians. mostly Democrats, and thirty-five members of the Legislature, Democrats, Populists and Republicans, have sent a pe tition to Congress claiming that they have been disfranchised and that there has been but one fair election in Alabama in twenty years. So long as colored voters were disfranchised by tens of thousands it seemed to be of little consequence, but when it comes to whites, and to whites who have doubt ess had a hand in disfranchising negroes. it is a different thing, and the Populist Senator Allen leads off with a resolution to investigate and ascertain if Alahama has a republican form of govern-

Already the Mining Engineer has given the figures of gold production for Upon that authority the output \$203,120,590, against \$179,346,504 in 1894. These last figures, however, are somewhat less than those of other statisticians. The output of the United States was the largest of any country, \$44,870. 998, an increase of over five millions. South Africa is next with \$44,750,000, and Australia third with \$44,000,000. The gain in South Africa is no larger than that of the United States, but Russia increased its output from \$27,646,000 in 1894 to \$33,990,000, showing the greatest increase of any country.

Certain advocates of the white metal are pointing out that as a gold country we cannot compete in manufactures with Japan and China. That is a fact; in the manufacture of straw matting, firecrackers, fans, and possibly of cotton goods when they get at it we cannot compete with the Orientals. They can produce cheaper. Wages are from 4 to the officers of Grand Army posts and 8 cents a day. None but the fanatical and the owners wanted to sink a well near

worshipers of the white metal desire Americans to compete with labor which is paid less than 10 cents a day in silver.

The point upon which the free silver Senators cannot agree is which party shall have the benefit of the profit of stamping 60 cents' worth of silver one dollar. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, desires that the government shall have the profit, but the silver State Senators want it for their constituents and the silver mine owners. If they cannot have the profit the Senators from those States will take less interest in the free and unlimited coinage of 60 or 70-cent dollars.

The Muncie Times publishes facts and figures showing the substantial growth of that prosperous city and the corresponding increase in the value of neighboring farm lands. The Times says editorially:

The country around us, in fact, the farms Delaware county, are perfect garden spots. They are generally under the highest state of cultivation, and what the farmers raise and have to sell finds a good market at home. As Muncie grows, so the lands increase in value, and the greater the growth the greater the value. You do not find farms for sale now, with almost entire neighborhoods moving to the West, as was the case ten or twelve years ago. On the contrary, it is very seldom that a farmer sells or moves away from Delaware county. The population of the county has increased about five-fold in that period, but there has been little change in the county except in values. The towns show the increase in

numbers as well as values. Such evidences of prosperity are gratifying. Other cities and towns in the gas belt have made fine progress, but none more than Muncie. The increase in the price of land in Delaware county shows the value of home markets and the importance of developing them by legislation. It is true the recent growth of Muncie is largely due to the discovery of natural gas, but it was aided by protection and retarded by legislation hostile to home industries.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Fable.

The frog looked at the tadpole kindly and tolerantly. "Yes," he remarked, "I remember when I was your age I had a swelled head myself."

Caste.

Children." said the anxious appendich bacilla, "if I ever catch you playing with those low typhoid fever bacilli again I'll have your father attend to you."

at my wedding."

The Test. "Old man. I want you to be the best man

"Er-I-" "What! I thought you would surely stand by a friend in his hour of trouble."

Degeneration. Timmins-I fear that I will never succeed as a literary man after all. Simmons-You don't mean it?

Timmins-But I do. I had myself carefully examined by a most eminent brain specialist and he says there is nothing the matter with me.

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

Democrats should quite voting for Jackson and try James Monroe awhile.-New Castle Courier.

Gold began to go out when Grover Cleveand and his party began to come in .-Knightstown Banner. If the British lion don't like its tail twisted, it should keep it curled up where t belongs .- Elwood Call-Leader. Every new bond issue attests the im-

potence and inefficiency of the last Democratic Congress-Vincennes Commercial. If, as the sentimentalists contend, England is a relative of ours, she is at best only a disagreeable mother-in-law.-Terre

The Dingley bill is not a scientifically constructed revenue bill, but as an emergency should be passed without frills and at once.-Richmond Telegram. If the Senate wants to do a popular thing it will put that tariff bill through without

any waste of time. If it must deliberate it be upon some other bill.-Goshen The lower House of Congress is controlled by a business party, but there are still too many Democrats in the Senate

or practical legislative purposes .- Kendallville Standard. Emperor Wiliam's message to President Kruger, congratulating him upon whipping a British force was a direct slap in Great Britain's face, and one that it will not dare to resent.-Tere Haute Express. The time to compel England to halt is ripe, and this government must firmly maintain the position assumed on the Mon-

roe doctrine to thwart her schemes of conjuest on this continent.-Muncie Times. The Democrats profess to be in favor of tariff for revenue and yet they are willing to assist in making their own tariff law produce sufficient revenue for the needs government.-Greencastle Banner-

President Cleveland seems to imagine himself a statesman, a financier, a warrior and a general poo bah. He has no use for a Cabinet or Congress, or anybody else when they differ with him.-Huntington

The Cuban revolutionists seem to be rave and determined lot of rebels who deserve success and appear likely to win It it. They have lots of sympathy and good wishes from this Republic.—Mishawaka In answer to the Democratic adminis-

tration howl that "there is no good of in-June is about \$20,000,000. They must imagine that the people of the United States are half idiots not to understand such plain statements.-Fowler Leader. The English people generally are not familiar with the German language, but in spite of that deficiency it is observed that they lost no time in understanding what Emperor William meant when he emphatically declared himself with reference to British aggression in Transvaal.-Lafay-

Under Republican rule, with a Republican ariff, there was no failure to pay curent expenses-no deficit-and the principal of the public debt was being rapidly paid. There is no reason why we should not return to the same methods of doing business except the partisan prejudice and freetrade theories of the President.-Shelbyville

How would it do for Great Britain oull her police out of Alaska, take her battle ships away from Venezuela and her soldiers from fighting the Boers in South Africa, and concentrate the whole outfit steeting the Armenians from the unspeakable Turk, whose power to murder is due to British interference, in preventing the dismemberment of the Turkish empire?-Madison Courier.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mary French Field, eldest daughter of

the late Engene Field, is preparing herself to read in public the poems of her illustrious father. She is a handsome young woman of noble presence and will make a striking appearance on the platform. Andrew Carnegie has announced that he will give \$50,000 a year for the emebllishment of the mueums and the art gallery in Pittsburg bearing his name. The only proviso that he attaches to the gift is that wo or more pictures by American artists be purchased each year. Col. C. A. Lincoln, a poor farmer of Cow-

ley county, Kan., and said to he a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, has suddenly becoma Populist leader. He assumes the commonplace characteristics of old "Abe" drives a little bay mare, which, he says, he has driven three times across the continent. Emperor William of Germany received from the Empress several Christmas preshim a set of porcelain plates, with paintings on them of naval scenes; six drinking cups, each holding a golden spoon, and two large landscapes, painted by a German

An expensive apple tree stands on the Albert Smith farm, in South Strabane township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, It has cost its owner over \$15,000. Pool gushers began to break the oil market in 1887

the old apple tree, but Smith, the owner, wouldn't have it that way, and the hole drilled on the Cameron line produced a running well of three thousand barrels a day. The oil came from the Smith farm, al though the well was on the Cameron tract, and Cameron was paid a royalty of \$45,000.

But the apple tree still lives. A tribute to the memory of the late M Pasteur will take the form of an underground chapel, somewhat resembling in style tomb of the Great Napoleon at the Invalides, which is to be constructed under the shadow of the institute bearing the famous savant's name, and where his ashes are to be laid definitely.

A monarch who almost never wears

"BAT" SHEA WAS WRONGFULLY CON-

VICTED OF MURDER.

His Death in the Electrical Chair

This Week Averted, and a Respite

Granted by Governor Morton.

JOHN M'GOUGH'S CONFESSION

AYS HE HIMSELF FIRED THE SHOT

THAT KILLED ROSS.

He Was with Shea at the Head of a

Crowd of Democratic Repeaters

When the Fatal Riot Took Place.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- The climax of

one of the most dramatic and sensational

criminal incidents of the State's history

was made public to-day, when just forty

hours prior to the execution of the death

sentence on Bartholomew Shea, another

man confessed to the murder, and Shea

steps from beneath the shadow of death

thrown by the electric chair. The invita-

tions for the electric killing of Shea had

been issued, the State electrician was al-

ready on the ground at Dannemora prison,

the Governor had decided, as stated on Sat-

udray, not to interfere in the carrying out

of the sentence, and Shea had resigned

himself to his fate, when another prisoner

in the institution, a comrade of Shea's and

participator in the election outrages when

the tragedy occurred, confessed to the

The man who voluntarily confessed to the

crime, and who practically steps from

a prison cell to the menacing shade of the

electrical death chair, is John McGough,

of Troy, now serving a sentence of nineteen

attempting to kill William Ross, a brother

of Robert Ross, who was supposed to be

Shea's victim. In some way known only

to convicts, McGough had contrived to keep

informed as to the success or failure of

the application for commutation made in

behalf of Shea. When Shea was resen-

tenced to die the 23rd of Decem-

ber, it is believed that McGough was ready

to confess, but when he learned that a

respite had been granted he withheld his

confession. After the holidays he learned

that the efforts to obtain a commutation

for Shea had not ceased, and so he made

no sign. On Saturday, when Warden Thay-

er was made aware that the Governor

would not interfere and arrangements were

being made for the execution, McGough

sent for the warden of the prison, Mr. Wal-

ter N. Thayer, and when the warden had

come, told him that he wished to make

a statement concerning the murder of

Robert Ross. The warden had McGough

taken to the office and, handing him pen

and paper, told him to put down what he

had to say in writing. McGough wrote a

communication of about two pages and,

signing it with his full name, handed it to

the warden. To the surprise of the war-

den and his deputies, the paper contained

a decided statement that he (McGough)

and not Shea, had shot and Killed Robert

Ross. The statement contained no details

of the shooting other than the bold con-

Warden Thayer went at once to the

telephone when McGough had been returned

to his cell and called up the executive

this city this morning and caught Governor

Morton at the mansion just as he was

leaving for church. The Governor, on learn-

ing the nature of the communication, sent

at once for Pardon Clerk Joyce, and Shea's

counsel, Mr. Galen R. Hitt. After a brief

conference the Governor decided to grant

a respite for four weeks, during which

time counsel could take the proper means

to bring the matter before the courts for

a new trial. The respite will be issued to-

morrow and will be in force until Feb. 4.

Mr. Hitt will go before the Supreme Court

to-morrow morning and ask for a trial for

Shea and the production in court of Me-

The confession of McGough will bring to

mind the tragic series of events that led

up to the present dramatic results. The

conviction of Shea and the great public

sentiment against his release were due not

entirely to the fact that he shot Ross, but

to the aroused public sentiment against

the disgraceful violation of the purity of

headed a crowd of repeaters, who had

worked almost every polling place in Troy.

They had been told not to try their games

in the ward in which the Ross brothers,

Republican workers, but announced that

they would. In anticipation of their visit,

the Rosses, John Boland and several other

cartridges. It was shortly after that the

melee occurred and while twenty or more

shots were fired, the two Ross boys fell.

It was while Robert lay prostrate that

somebody ran up and shot him in the head.

and he was sentenced to death, while Mc-

Gough was sent to prison for nineteen years

for his assault on William Ross, Shea's

case was taken to the Court of Appeals,

which confirmed the conviction. The Gov-

ernor respited him until after the holi-

days, but on Saturday he refused to com-

ment in Troy over the matter can be ob-

tained when it is known that the citizens

are erecting a monument in honor of Ross,

who lost his life. At the same time Shea

had many friends, as was attested by the

large memorials in his favor signed by al-

most five thousand women and men and

Not in the Interest of Peace.

William and Robert, were the head of the

fession of the fact.

years and six months for shooting and

gloves, according to the Westminster Gazette, is the King of the Belgians. He dislikes to cover his hands even when riding or driving. The King is an excellent rider and oarsman. He prefers the English fashion of sitting in his saddle, and likes an English thoroughbred for a mount. The picture "Breaking the Home Ties," by the late Thomas Hovenden, which has been on exhibition in Philadelphia for the past month, is to be exhibited in Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, along with other Western cities. The proceeds of the exhibitions will be devoted to founding a Thomas Hovenden students' aid fund in the University of Pennsylvania

The faculty of Columbia College announces that two prizes, the first of not less than \$1,000 and the second of not less than \$400, to be known as the Loubat prizes, are to be awarded in 1898, and every fifth year after that, to the authors of the best works on the history, geography, archaeology ethnology, philology or numismatics o North America. The competition for these prizes will be open to all persons, whether citizens of the United States or not.

Police Captain Edward Coonan, of Madison, N. J., is a phenomenon. He is about twenty-eight years old, and stands six feet two inches in his stockings, without an ounce of superfluous flesh on him. He never carries a pistol, and seldom a club, de-pending on his own wonderful strength for every emergency. His great specialty is shaking. It is an every-day occurrence for him to lift an ordinarily sized drunken man entirely off his feet with one hand and shake him sober.

Dr. Stephen M. Emmens, who is the in-

ventor of the most powerful explosive known to modern times, and a practical mining engineer, has a theory of the solution of the labor problem which he expounded in New York the other day. He warns the people of the United States to elect ten "grand councillors" to preside over a national bureau of labor, which shall give employment to the two million souls who are annually reckoned as out of employment in this country. This is his solution. It is stated authoritatively that the report of poison as he cause of the death of Hon. Edward M. McPherson is an error. He died many hours after he had taken by mistake one teaspoonful of the tincture of nux vomica. The drug was not the cause of his death. The amount taken is not a lethal dose. No symptoms of strychnia poisoning After the dose was taken the patient went to a physician's office, a walk of ten minutes, and there took an emetic with immediate results. Death took place twelve hours after the drug was taken. Mr. McPherson had organic heart disease Death was no doubt due to the effect of physical effort and mental excitement on account of the accident. His family physician, a most skillful man, concurs in this

Tricks of the Trade. He lived next door to Promisetopay, And across the alley dwelt Deepindebt; Collectors came to the street each day. But the Other Man went his quiet way,

And never was once beset. No one in the street who knew his name; He might have died and gone to smash-The street would have wagged on just the

Collectors gone and collectors came-

Was bulletined here and there.

For this man Paid in Cash. When Promisetopay went out of town. A hundred tradesmen would question And Deepingebt, from sole to crown, As he moved him up and moved him down,

And these were the fellows who "stood ! When they did pay bills they got cigars, Or at Christmas season a case of wine-Or other souvenir quite as fine-And drinks over polished bars.

chamber. He asked the Governor to please receive a messenger who he said would The Other Man? Nothing; they took arrive and then at once dispatched the And tucked it away in savings banks, prison stenographer, Mr. Edward M. Cough-With never a thought that they should hold lin, to Albany, Mr. Coughlin arrived in A present out to the Man who told

His money to barren "Thanks." They even figured in flushest times, How Cash-in-Hand would easily square Those frequent losses in dollars and dimes came from customers skipping

Which hadn't collectors there. -Moral -And thus is a premium put on debt, Thus bids are made for going to smash Just pay as you go if you'd like to bet Some slower fellow will come and get Your prize for letting the trade forget That your name isn't "Cash."

### --- Chicago Record Sherman's Feebleness.

Vashington Special. In one respect Senator Sherman's speech esterday was a disappointment-in nething of a shock. For the first time the veteran showed visible signs of age. He mouthed" his words and sometimes completely in a sentence, being obliged to begin over again after getting nearly through. His feebleness was almost painful at times, and it was painfully parent that he had lost much of his cold type and is full of fact and sound ar- | the ballot that had made the city of Troy gument, but in delivery the great old man a by-word. The crimes occurred on the is almost the sole survivor of the heroic figures of war times still in active life broad field of politics-the only genuinely big man who was big in those amultuous days of the last generation The public will learn with keen regret that he is beginning to feel the wearing effects of time. Somehow people could never think of John Sherman as an old man, yet he is seventy-three years of age. No man in American public life has had a career so rich in varied experiences and honors as citizens, had armed themselves with clubs he, although he has fallen short of his and some with pistols, leaded with blank one greatest ambition-the White House.

# England's Grab.

Philadelphia Record. Mr. John Bach McMaster, the historian, n an exposition of the Monroe doctrine contributed to the New York Times of This crime was finally laid to Shea's door esterday, pointed out the fact that Great Britain was trying to exercise "squatter sovereignity" in Venezuela, not over thirty lousand square miles as had been state out 109,000 square miles-an area which, a he says, is "exceeded by no States in the Union save Texas, California and Montana an area ninety times as large as Rhod Island, fifty-four times as large as Delaware, thirteen times as large as Massachusetts, and forty thousand square miles mute his sentence. Some idea of the sentilarger than the six New England States,' Yet Mr. Depew rushed into print, a week or more ago, with the statement that he had been offered the whole tract for \$25,000!

The Kaiser's "Monroe Dactrine."

Philadelphia Record. Kaiser Wilhelm is reported to have accepted "the principle of intervention" case the independence of the Transvaal should be threatened by Great Britain. The similarity between the Kaiser's principle and the Monroe doctrine is as close as that between two peas. If the championship o the cause of a weak State by a great power be accepted as a valid principle in the East ern hemisphere, with what grace can the statesmen of Europe deny the legality of a similar doctrine in the new world? Evidently, European publicists live and learn.

Anxious to Make His Acquaintance. Chicago Tribune. If the man who sends in the statement in a disguised hand that "the election of the Iowa candidate would make this country at Allison wonderland" will send his real name

newed obligations. Their Rifles Were All Right. Philadelphia Press. The South African grab didn't pan out. The Boers may have been fifty years be-

hind the times, as the London Times sug-

or let us know where he can be reached

with a shotgun he will place us under re-

gested, but their rifles seem to have been up to date and their courage of the A 1 The Democratic Way.

Washington Times.

Philadelphia Times. Purity in politics as exemplified by Tom nson in Detroit seems to be of the Josiah Quincy order-1 per cent. of sincerity and 99 of oretense.

We Do, We Do.

Lord Salisbury's choice of the author of Tory Horrors" and "Won by a Head" as

sent to the Governor.

Kansas City Journal.

New York Sun

poet laureate of the British empire, will not serve to decrease the state of tension now existing between the two Englishspeaking nations. This event is depressing, t not oppressive. Nevertheless, the Monroe doctrine bids us keep our hands off. This government will not interfere. Let Alfred the Small take the bays. It is no business of our.

So. There! Kansas City Journal.

It might as well be understood at the outset that the United States will insist on the Monroe doctrine, no matter what that Venezuelan commission may report. Doesn't Scare Them.

Just at present references to the fervid character of June weather in St. Louis do not seriously terrify convention delegates.

The Way It Looks. New York Press. Don Dickinson thinks England desires the equisition of Cuba. It looks as if the

Cubans would acquire it first. A Difference. Brooklyn Eagle.

A statesman wants to do something for the country. A politician wants the country to do something for him.